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guard against describing a lichen as new; and that the same facts in regard to distribution prevail among the fungi, mosses and other of the lower plants, as among the lichens. This coincidence with reference to the *Characeae*, between America and Asia, was noticed by Mr. Allen in the October number of the BULLETIN. It might be interesting to attempt to trace it also between Western Africa and Eastern Asia.

H. W.

§ 7. **What is a Frond?**—Some pteridologists insist on limiting the idea of a frond to what would be the lamina in an ordinary leaf, but the popular idea embraces both stripe and frond. Even botanists, usually critical when referring to ferns, sometimes relax the rigid rule and take in the stalk and all when speaking of palms. I sympathize somewhat with the popular view. We have a double meaning for the ordinary leaf, and why not for the "leaf" of the fern? If a student be asked to describe a leaf he rightly tells of the lamina, the petiole and the stipules. If we read that a plant has the preduncles longer than the leaves, we do not understand that comparison is limited to the leaf-blade alone. Indeed, the very term "leaf-blade" involves the idea that something else than "blade" is wanting to make the idea perfect. Yet, when we come to describe a leaf in its stricter sense, we say it is coriaceous, or serrate, or ovate, and we understand that we then limit the idea to the lamina alone. Why cannot we rightfully have the same duplex idea in pteridology? Indeed, the classical *frons* was certainly not limited to the green blade, nor does it seem probable that it was so intended when introduced into botanical language.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

§ 8. **Notes on the Middlesex County, N. J., Flora.**—The following are new stations for a few somewhat rare plants detected in Middlesex Co., N. J.: *Scutellaria integrifolia*, L., at South Amboy: *Quercus Phellos*, L., at South River; *Euphorbia corollata*, L., and a number of pine barrens plants at Burt's Creek; *Orontium aquaticum*, L., and *Habenarai blephariglottis*, Hook, at Sayreville; *Podophyllum peltatum*, L., at Perth Amboy; *Echium vulgare*, L., in great abundance, *Stylosanthes elatior*, Swartz and *Bromus sterilis*, L., at New Brunswick. The *Echium* occurs all along the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Jersey City westward.

Prof. Geo. H. Cook reports the occurrence of *Lygodium palmatum*, Swartz, at Craner's Mills, just south of New Brunswick, and of *Xerophyllum asphodeloides*, Nutt, about three miles south of the same place. These localities are rather extra-limital as regards the Torrey Catalogue, but are nevertheless worthy of record. This is the most northern point at which the *Xerophyllum* has been found in New Jersey.

N. L. BRITTON.

§ 9. **Contributions toward a List of the State and Local Floras of the United States.**—ADDENDA TO PART I.

Since the publication of our first list we have discovered a few more catalogues, and, through the kindness of correspondents, have had communicated to us the titles of still others relating to the flora of

THE EASTERN STATES.

*List of the Seaweeds or marine Algae of the South coast of New

England. By W. G. Farlow, M.D. (B).
In Reps. U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, 1871 and 1872.

MAINE.

List of Plants noticed in the Maine woods in the years 1853 and 1857. By H. D. Thoreau. (B).
In Appendix to "Maine Woods," Boston, 1866.
*List of marine Algae collected near Eastport, Me., in August and September, 1872, in connection with the work of the U. S. Fish Commission under Prof. S. F. Baird. By Daniel C. Eaton. (B.)
In Trans. Connec. Acad. Sci. Vol. ii., New Haven, 1873.

MASSACHUSETTS.

List of the native Trees of Massachusetts, with notes upon certain naturalized species. By F. B. Hough.
In Rep. on Forestry, pp. 406-416, Washington, 1877.
†*Essex County.*
Studies of the Essex Flora; a complete enumeration of all Plants found growing naturally within the limits of Lynn and the towns adjoining. By C. M. Tracy. (B). 8vo. pamph. pp. 87. Lynn, 1856.
Woody Plants of Essex County; a list of Trees and Shrubs naturally growing in the County, and of those extensively introduced. By John Robinson. (B). In Bullet. Essex Inst., Vol. xi. Salem, 1879.
Trees and Flowers of Cape Ann, by Calvin W. Pool, and of Pigeon Cove and vicinity, by Henry C. Leonard. (A). Boston. 1873.
Flora of Georgetown, Mass. By Mrs. C. N. S. Horner. (A).
Pub. in Georgetown *Advocate*, Feb. and Mar., 1876.
Flora of Essex County. (Includes Phaenogams, vascular Cryptogams, Lichens, Mosses, Hepaticae, Characeae, and marine Algae with extensive notes, and historical preface and sketch of early Essex County botanists). By John Robinson.
Pub. by Essex Institute, 8vo., pp. 170, Salem, 1880.

RHODE ISLAND.

Algae Rhodiaceae. A list of Rhode Island Algae. By Stephen T. Olney. (B). In Lens. Vol. i., Chicago, 1872.
Contributions toward a complete list of Rhode Island Diatoms. By S. A. Briggs, (addition to Olney's catalogue).
In Lens. Vol. ii., Chicago, 1873.

W. R. G.
N. L. B.

§ 10. **Botanical Notes.**—*Influence of Altitude on Colors of Flowers*—M. Gaston Bonnier, according to *La Nature*, has recently been making observations in Austria and Hungary on the modifications exhibited by the same species of plants at various altitudes, and his researches have especially been directed towards the differences shown in the coloration of flowers. A comparison of the tints of a large number of species in two, three, four and sometimes five localities of increasing altitude has shown a notable deepening of the color with the increase in height of the station. This variation was found to be remarkably pronounced in *Myosotis sylvatica*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Ranunculus sylvaticus*, and *Galium cruciatum*; but, on the contrary, not well shown in *Thymus Serpyllum* and *Geranium sylvati-*

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*Communicated by Mr. F. S. Collins.
† " Mr. John Robinson.